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NOTES ON CURRENT BRYOLOGICAL LITERATURE

A. LUISIER—*Fragments de bryologie iberique*. (Brotéria sér. Bot. 19: 5—11. 1921). The article deals with the enumeration of the mosses of Oña, Spain, including the results of a recent collection and a resumé of the previously known species. At the end of the article there is a more extended discussion of the distribution in the Spanish peninsula of *Triquetrella arapilensis* Luis., *Brachy-menium lusitanicum* (Luis.) Hagen, and *Claopodium Whippleanum* Sull.

A. LUISIER—*Les Mousses de Madère*. (Broteria sér. Bot. 19: 36—48. 1921.) This portion of the series of articles, already noticed several times in the BRYOLOGIST, contains the keys to the earlier portion of the family Pottiaceae.

GONCALO SAMPAIO—*Novas contribuiçoes para o estudo dos liquenes portu-gueses*. (Brotéria sér. Bot. 19: 12—35. 1921). This is a list of 74 additions to the Portuguese lichen-flora, each species being accompanied with brief descriptive notes and a careful citation of authorities. The following are, judging from the method of citation, new combinations (the authority for the binomial is Sampaio in each case): *Buellia indissimilis* (Nyl.), *Lopadium athalloides* (L. Newtoni Samp., *Lecidia athalloides* Nyl.), *Pachyphiale carneolutea*, *Bacidia Nilschekeana* (Stiz.), *Bacidia mesoidea* (Nyl.), *Catillaria nigroclavata* (Nyl.), *Lecania cyrtellina* (Nyl.), *Lecanora gerezina* (L. tristis Samp. non Merezk). *Ac-arospora Zahlbruckneri* and *Lecanora lisbonensis* are proposed as new. Keys are given for the separation of *Lecidia lithophiloides* Nyl., and of *L. viridans* Tw. from allied species.

MALTA, N.—*Versuche über die Widerstandsfähigkeit der Moose gegen Aus-trocknung*. (Acta universitatis latviensis 1: 125—129. fig. 1—5. 1921).—Many xerophilous mosses are capable of renewed growth, even after remaining a long time in the herbarium, if naturally dried. The growth is usually from dormant buds, rarely from the apical cell, and produces rhizoids with brood bodies, secondary protonema, or even vegetative shoots. Various species of Grimmiaceae and Orthotrichaceae show great resistance to drying: *Anoetangium compactum* produced new growth after being dry for 19 years, but most other species experimented with were only one to six years in the herbarium. Spores, as would be expected, show the greatest vitality, those of *Grimmia pulvinata* germinating after being dry almost seventy years. A short bibliography follows.

MALTA, N.—*Oekologische und floristische Studien über Granitblockmoose in Lettland*. (Acta universitatis latviensis 1: 108—124. 1921). Floristically, granite erratics in the lowlands are interesting from the presence of montane species; ecologically, because the restricted area and constant character of the substratum permit easy recognition of the influence of outside characters; care must be taken to distinguish between the true granitic flora and that of the layer of humus or soil above the rock. A list of 15 hepatics and 96 mosses is given as comprising true granite dwellers, a discussion of the colonization of such blocks, and the stability of the forms in open situations. Four associations of mosses are recognized: three conditioned by relative exposure to sunlight, the fourth, (hydrophytic) by abundance of moisture. There is a bibliography of ten titles.

A. LUISIER.—*Les Mousses de Madère*. (Brotéria sér. Bot. 19; 73—96. 1921.)—This portion of the series of articles, of which note has already been made above, continues the keys to the mosses of the Atlantic Islands from *Tortula* (pars) to *Webera sessilis*.

GUILLERMO GÁNDARA.—*Acción de los líquenes sobre otras plantas*. (Revista mex. de biología. 1: 215—220. 1921.)—The article is a refutation of statements appearing in two bulletins of the Estación Agrícola Central de México concerning the structure, biology, and harmfulness of lichens.

WILLIAM EDWARD NICHOLSON.—*New or rare British hepatics*. (Journal of Botany 59: 202—204. 1921.)—The author records the presence in Britain of *Riccia Huebneriana* Lindenb., *Cephalozia spiniflora* Schiffn., and *Cephaloziella elachista* (Jack) Schiffn. var. *spinigera* (Lindb.) K. M., with notes on their relationships. The statement is made that the *Cephalozia macrostachya* Kaal. of Schiffner's Hep. Eur. Exs. No. 549 and the plate under that name in MacVicar's *Handbook* belong really to *C. spiniflora*.

H. N. DIXON.—*Miscellanea Bryologica*.—VII. (Journal of Botany 59: 132—139. 1921.)—This is a collection of fifteen short notes, whose conclusions are given below. *Sematophyllum pilotrichelloides* Card. & Dixon is the same as *Hypnum replicatum* Hampe and should be called *S. replicatum* (Hpe.) Dixon. *Rigodium dentatum* Dixon was originally collected in Cape Town, not Pretoria. The status of *Eurhynchium meridionale* de Not. as a British plant has recently been confirmed, while *Tortula inermis* (Brid.) Mont. and *Didymodon riparius* (Aust.) Kindb. are not British. *Discelium nudum* Brid. has recently been found in Scotland, as well as a remarkable form of *Dicranum fuscescens* with erect fruit. The correct name for *Ectropothecium australe* Jaeg. is *Isopterygium lineatum* (H. f. & W.) Broth. *Barbula apoclada* Par. is superfluous, Mueller having previously changed his *B. subrevoluta* (non Hampe) to *B. perrevoluta*. *Schwetschkea usambarica* Broth. possesses dorsal papillae, a character unique in the family. Cuming's No 2209 from the Philippines is *Myurium Foxworthyii* (Broth.) Broth. *Fontinalis antipyretica* L. from Cape Town is the first known occurrence in South Africa. Study of the Hermite Id. moss referred to *Hypnum lithophilum* Hsch. and called by Mueller *H. secundifolium* proves it to be a *Drepanocladus*. Comparison of specimens shows the identity of *Neckera glossophylla* Mitt. and *Homaliodendron microdendron* (Mont.) Fleisch.; also the identity with each other of *Pinnatella elegantissima* (Mitt.) Fleisch. and *P. Kuhliana* (Bry. Jav.). *Weissia oranica* (Rehm.) C. M. is the correct citation for *Gymnostomum oranicum* Rehm., as shown by Holzinger.

P. CULMANN.—*Muscinéées spéciales à l'Auvergne*. (Revue bryologique 47: 65—69. 1920.)—A criticism of Charbonnel's statement that there are 32 bryophytes known from the Auvergne, not occurring elsewhere in France. Author maintains statement true for but 2 hepatics and 9 mosses.

I. THÉRIOT.—*Considérations sur la flore bryologique de la Nouvelle Calédonie, et diagnoses d'espèces nouvelles*. (Revue bryologique 47: 69—71. 1920.)—The

author has in mind a revision of the New Caledonian moss-flora, estimated at 500 species. The article describes *Holomitrium Francei* Thér. and, with short description, notes occurrence of *Trematodon pauciflorus* C. M.

I. THERIOT.—*Une rectification a propos du Stereodon lignicola* Mitt. (Revue bryologique 47: 71—72. 1920.)—The author concludes that Mitten accidentally described the fruit of *Stereodon lignicola* from a *Stereophyllum* mixed with the type specimen. A corrected description is given.

G. DISMIER.—*Notes sur les Fissidens serrulatus* Brid., et *Fissidens polyphyllus* Wils. (Rev. bryol. 47: 54—56. 1920.)—The author decides that these two species may easily be separated upon morphological bases, by following the principles laid down in 1889 by Bottini, whose work, of which a resumé is given, seems little known.

R. DOUIN.—*Recherches sur les Marchantiées*. (Revue générale de botanique 1920.)—A short abstract of this work appears in the Revue bryologique 47: 58—60, quoting M. Douin's proposed classification.

ALEXANDER W. EVANS.—*Abruzzi Hepaticae*. (Revue bryol. 47: 57—58). 1920.—This is a list of 14 species from the vicinity of Lago di Scanno.

ALEXANDER W. EVANS.—*Taxilejeunea pterogonia* and certain allied species. (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 48: 107—136. pl. 2, and figs 1—22. 1921.)—This is an exhaustive discussion of *Taxilejeunea pterogonia* (L. & L.) Schiffn., *T. jamaicensis* Evans, *T. densiflora* Evans, and *T. debilis* (L. & L.) Steph., the second and third being proposed as new. All but the last species mentioned are figured.

POTIER DE LA VARDE.—*Contribution à la flore bryologique du Kikouyou*. (Rev. bryol. 47: 49—54. figs 1—6. 1920.)—The mosses here treated were collected near Nairobi, British East Africa. Twenty-eight species or varieties are included of which 5 species and 3 varieties are proposed as new.

W. H. PEARSON.—*Notes on a collection of hepatics from the Cameroons West coast of Africa*. (Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. & Phil. Soc. 65: 1—6. pls. 1—2. 1921). The material studied was collected from ebony logs imported to the Liverpool docks with the addition of a single collection made on the Gold Coast. Five species are listed, two others being determined only generically. Of these *Aneura Travisiana* Pears., and *Ceratolejeunea Saxbyi* Pears., are proposed as new and figured.

The last issue of the Revue of the Revue bryologique (Nrs. 5—6, 47th year, 1920, though published in 1921) contains this disquieting but courageous announcement. "C'est le dernier numéro de l'année. Le nombre des abonnés était, avant la guerre, de 130 à 140, il n'est plus que 81, insuffisant pour payer les frais de la Revue, même réduite à 5 numeros. La publication VA CONTINUER."

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